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**GAILLARD**, Crawford County. Named in honor of the noted engineer, who surveyed the difficult grade for the railroad through this area.

**GAINESVILLE**, CS Hall County. Pronounced "Gaines-vul." Called "The Queen City of the Mountains" or "Poultry Capital of the World." Made the county seat and incorporated as a village November 30, 1821. Named, at the suggestion of John Vance Cotter (b. 1789), for Virginia-born General Edmund Pendleton Gaines (1777-1849). Cotter had served under General Gaines in the War of 1812. In the early days, the community here was called **MULE CAMP SPRINGS**. The post office was opened in 1823. Gainesville is the nation's leading center of broiler production in the chicken industry. **GAINESVILLE COLLEGE** is a part of the University System of Georgia, and was chartered here in 1965.

**GALLOWS HALLOW**, Lumpkin County. This is the name given to a deep ravine in back of the Dahlonega cemetery, so designated after Hamilton Sneed and a man named Jones were hanged here.

**GALPHINTON**, Jefferson County. This was an early trading post on the Ogeechee River, established by Indian trader, George Galphin prior to the founding of Georgia. This was later called **OGEECHEE TOWN**, and finally referred to as **OLD TOWN**. See Fort Galphin.

**GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY**, Atlanta. Founded in 1883 for the education of Negro ministers. The name was chosen to honor Rev. Elijah H. Gammon, who gave generous financial aid to establish this school.

**GANNET LAKE**, Ware County. This 15-acre lake is in Grand Prairie (q.v.) in the southeast section of Okefenokee Swamp. So named because "black-end-wing gannet" water birds are here in large numbers.

**GANSAGI**, Gordon County. This was an active Cherokee Indian settlement near the present city of Calhoun. The earlier name of **CONASAUGA** (q.v.) was corrupted to the later "Gansagi." It is believed that DeSoto tarried a short time here in his 1540 expedition into this region. See also New Echota.

**GARDEN CITY**, Chatham County. Incorporated February 8, 1939 as the town of **INDUSTRIAL CITY GARDENS**. The name was changed to the present one March 24, 1941, at which time it was reincorporated.

**GARDI**, Wayne County. Pronounced "Gar-dye." It was said that this community was named after the dense **GARDISWAMP** nearby, where people had to guard their eyes when pushing through the thickets. Another explanation was that an early family named **GARDNER** had erected a sign that broke off at the end taking most of the "N" to leave the name "Gardi" that is the name which was adopted for this place.

**GARFIELD**, Emanuel County. Incorporated as a town August 23, 1905. May have been named in honor of U.S. President James Garfield, who was assassinated in 1881.

**GASCOIGNE'S BLUFF**, Glynn County. Pronounced "Gas'-co-neeze." Located at the right of the St. Simons Causeway where it approaches St. Simons Island. Named for Captain James Gascoigne, commander of the man-of-war *Hawk*, which conveyed the two ships bringing settlers to Georgia in 1736. Among those arriving then were John and Charles Wesley and many German Salzburger and Moravians. This section of the island yielded the live oak timbers for the U.S. Frigate *Constitution* or "Old Ironsides."

**GATE CITY (Atlanta)**. This nickname for Georgia's capital city was first suggested in a toast at a banquet in Charleston in 1857, in reference to Atlanta's famous hospitality to travelers passing through the southwest.

**GAY**, Meriwether County. Originally called **SASSERVILLE** (q.v.). Since there was already a town of Sasser in the state, Congressman Henry R. Harris named the post office for William G. Gay who had opened the first store here and was the grandson of William Sasser, the first settler. Mr. Gay was elected the first Mayor when the town was incorporated August 27, 1907.

**GEECHEE**, Jefferson County. This former community was located twelve miles from Louisville near Grange. Was so named because the place was settled with Negroes from the coast who spoke the Geechee dialect.

**GENERAL COFFEE STATE PARK**, Coffee County. This 1,495-acre park is located five miles east of Douglas. Named for General John E. Coffee (see Coffee County).

**GENERAL'S CUT**, McIntosh County. This name refers to a canal cut through the marshlands of

General's Island (q.v.) between Frederica and Darien in 1808.

**GENERAL'S ISLAND**, McIntosh County. Located across the Darien River from Darien, it was named in honor of General Lachlan McIntosh (*see* McIntosh County) who established his home here in 1758.

**GENEVA**, Talbot County. Incorporated October 18, 1870. The name was taken from the city in Switzerland. First settled before 1840. In the 1850's the early community was called KOOCKOGEY (q.v.).

**GENOLA**, Carroll County. This was a suburban town, one mile west of Carrollton, and the site of the present West Georgia College. May have been named from the village of Genola in Italy.

**GEORGE LAKE**. Borders Clay, Quitman and Stewart counties. Also called WALTER F. GEORGE RESERVOIR (q.v.).

**GEORGETOWN**, Bryan County. The original name of HARDWICK (q.v.), presumably named for King George II. There was also a place named GEORGETOWN, located northwest of Mitchell in Glascock County, which is now a ghost town.

**GEORGETOWN**, CS Quitman County. The name was changed from TABANANA (q.v.) September 21, 1836. Incorporated and designated the county seat December 9, 1859, and named for Georgetown, D.C.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER STATE PARK**, Bartow County. This 307-acre park was developed for Negroes in the 1930's. Named in honor of Carver (1864-1943), who was born in Missouri of slave parents, graduated from Iowa State College, and taught at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. He developed 300 products from the peanut plant.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON HIGHWAY**. The state highway from Savannah to Augusta was named after the Nation's first president.

**GEORGIA**. Charter was granted June 9, 1732 by the English sovereign, George II. The colony was named in his honor, taking the Latinized form for a place-name. Perhaps the earliest names given to the region which is now Georgia, were BIMINI (q.v.) and an early name the Indians gave to Georgia, E-CUNNAU-NUX-ULGEE, which means "People greedily grasping after the lands of the red men." The Greek word *georgia* means "agriculture." In

the 16th Century the Spaniards called the islands and coastal region GUALE (q.v.), and the inland territory they called TAMA (q.v.). As the colonies were being established further north in the 17th century, the present Georgia region was included in the land referred to as FLORIDA (q.v.). It is believed that the first map which showed this region with the name "Georgia" was one drawn in 1715 by Herman Moll (this was during the reign of George I who died in 1727). In the year 1717, Robert Montgomery proposed the establishment of a colony here to be called MARGRAVATE OF AZILIA (q.v.). Five years later in 1722, the Swiss promoter Jean Pierre Purry interested the Board of Trade in the scheme to project the English settlement westward along the parallel of 33 degrees to be given the name of "Georgia" (in honor of King George I). The first public written mention of the name "Georgia (honoring George II) was in *London Magazine*, June 3, 1732. The trustees surrendered their charter and Georgia became a royal province on June 23, 1752. On January 19, 1861, Georgia seceded from the Union; in 1871 representatives were readmitted to U.S. Congress. Georgia has no official sobriquet, but has sometimes been called "The Empire State of the South," "Peach State," "Goober State," "Cracker State" (q.v.), and "Yankee-Land of the South." The original charter to establish the Colony of Georgia assigned to the trustees the region between the Savannah and the Altamaha rivers, from the headwaters thereof, and westward to the Pacific. Today Georgia is the largest state east of the Mississippi River, with an area of 58,876 square miles, with a length of 315 miles, and a breadth of 250 miles. In 1991, Georgia had a population of 6,623,000, ranking fifteenth in the United States. The capital city is Atlanta (q.v.), after previously being located at Savannah, Augusta, Louisville and Milledgeville.

**GEORGIA BAPTIST COLLEGE**, Macon. Founded in 1899 by Willilam E. Holmes, its first president. First named, CENTRAL CITY COLLEGE, it was a school established to offer higher education to blacks. The institution was located in east Macon on a 232-acre site surrounding the intersection of the present Gray Highway and Shurlington Drive. The college closed in 1956 due to mismanagement.

**GEORGIA COLLEGE**, Milledgeville. Established and chartered as GEORGIA NORMAL INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE in 1889, it became WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF GEORGIA in 1961. The present name was adopted in 1967 when the college became coeducational. It is a part of the University System of Georgia.

**GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**, Atlanta. Popularly referred to as "Georgia Tech," it is part of the University System of Georgia. In 1882, Representative (later governor) Nathaniel Edwin Harris of Bibb County, introduced a bill which provided for the establishment of a state technical school, at the suggestion of Macon industrialist, Major John Fletcher Hanson. It was chartered in 1885 and opened in 1888. The first two buildings were completed in 1888, the present ADMINISTRATION BUILDING and the OLD SHOP BUILDING. The early textile department was housed in the A. FRENCH BUILDING, named in 1899 for Pennsylvania donor, Aaron French. SWANN DORMITORY, finished in 1901, was named for Janie Austell Swann, wife of contributor James Swann. LYMAN HALL CHEMICAL LABORATORY was named for Lyman Hall (1860-1905), the second president of the University, responsible for its early growth and development. BRITTAIN HALL was named for the fourth president of the University, Dr. Marion L. Brittain. GRANT FIELD was named in memory of Hugh Inman Grant, the son of trustee of the University, John W. Grant.

**GEORGIA MILITARY COLLEGE**, Milledgeville. Established in 1879 in the old State Capitol Building, the building and grounds being a gift of the State. Originally called MIDDLE GEORGIA MILITARY AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, the present name of this municipally operated high school was adopted in 1900.

**GEORGIA STATE FAIR**, Macon. Held annually in October at Macon's Central City Park. The first state fair was organized by the Southern Central Agricultural Society and held at Stone Mountain beginning in 1846. The fair was moved to Atlanta in 1850 and came to Macon in 1851.

**GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY**, Atlanta. Founded in 1913 as GEORGIA TECH EVENING SCHOOL OF COMMERCE. In 1947 it became the ATLANTA DIVISION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, then GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION in 1955, which was shortened to GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE in 1961. The present name was adopted in 1969.

**GEORGIA SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY**, Statesboro. Part of the University System of Georgia, it was founded in 1906. Opened in 1908 as FIRST DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL HIGH SCHOOL. In 1924 it became GEORGIA NORMAL SCHOOL, then became SOUTHERN GEORGIA TEACHERS COLLEGE in 1929, GEORGIA TEACHERS COLLEGE in 1939 and GEORGIA SOUTHERN COLLEGE in 1969.

**GEORGIA SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE**, Americus. Part of the University System of Georgia. Established in 1907 as a two-year college called THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL HIGH SCHOOL. The present name was adopted in 1933.

**GEORGIA, UNIVERSITY OF**, Athens. *See* University of Georgia.

**GEORGIA VETERANS MEMORIAL STATE PARK**, Crisp County. Deeded to the State by the Commissioners of Crisp County in 1946. This 1,307-acre park includes a military museum, and was named in honor of the State's men and women who served in World Wars I and II. It is located seven miles west of Cordele on the shore of Lake Blackshear, near the site of Fort Early (q.v.).

**GERBER**, Walker County. This former community was located in the northwest section of the county, where postmaster G.F. Gerber was a chemist and winemaker (1881).

**GERMAINES ISLAND**, Columbia County. *See* Uschee Island.

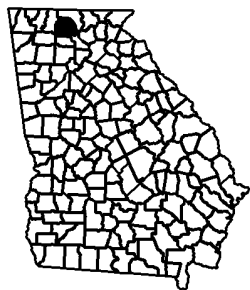
**GERMAN(Y) CREEK**, McDuffie County. Rises east of Thomson and flows northward into Clark Hill Reservoir. McCommons and Stovall said it was named for an early white settler who lived near this stream, while Brinkley writes that it was named for a group of German Quakers who settled here.

**GERMAN VILLAGE**, Glynn County. This was the name which referred to a former community two miles east of Frederica on St. Simons Island, where some of the German Salzburger settlers in 1736 and left in 1749.

**GHOST HOLE FORD**, Charlton County. Located just over a mile above Moniac on the St. Marys River. It is said to be a name derived from a frontier killing involving a hold-up and shooting of a stage coach driver.

**GIBSON**, CS Glascock County. Incorporated August 20, 1913. Named in honor of Judge William Gibson (1822-1893) who donated \$500 for Glascock County's first public buildings. As a colonel in the Confederate army, he was wounded at the Second Battle of Manassas and again at Gettysburg. The post office was established here March 31, 1858.

**GILLSVILLE**, Hall and Banks counties. Incorporated December 16, 1901. Named for a settler family of Gills. The original community here was called STONETHROW (in 1796) by railroad crews since it was such a short distance from Maysville.



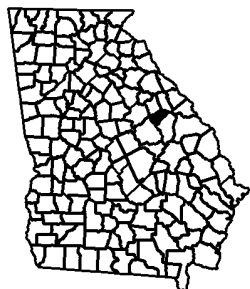
**GILMER COUNTY.** Created December 3, 1832 with 439 square miles taken from part of Cherokee County. Named for George Rockingham Gilmer (1780-1859) in recognition of his insistence that the Cherokee Indians be removed from this region. He served as U.S. Congressman (1824) and was the sixteenth governor of Georgia. *See also* Fort Gilmer. Governor Gilmer's home stands in Lexington, Oglethorpe County. The county seat is Ellijay (q.v.).

**(THE) GLADE,** Oglethorpe County. This was the early name of POINT PETER (q.v.). The word glade means "an opening among trees."

**GLADE CREEK,** Habersham County. Flows westerly to enter the Soquee River above Clarksville through GLADE CREEK (Militia) DISTRICT. Named for the Glade Mining Company which operated in the area during the 1830's.

**GLADE (Militia) DISTRICT,** Hall County. Named after GLADE SHOALS which are in the North Oconee River east of Gainesville.

**GLADESVILLE,** Jasper County. A former community located 12 miles southwest of Monticello, sometimes called THE GLADES. Named for its location on a glade or grassy open plain. Nearby is GLADESVILLE CREEK which flows southerly to become Falling Creek near the Jones County line.



**GLASCOCK COUNTY.** Created December 19, 1857 with 142 square miles taken from part of Warren County. Named for General Thomas Glascock (1780-1841), born in Augusta, who served

in the War of 1812, also Seminole troubles of 1817, and was an officer of the state militia. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1835. The county seat is Gibson (q.v.).

**GLASGOW,** Thomas County. A former community named for the city in Scotland by several Scotch families who settled here in 1826. Remaining is only the Glasgow Church, about ten miles southeast of Thomasville.

**GLENDALE,** Fulton County. Candler and Evans describe this as a hamlet in old Milton County, located five miles east of Roswell. The early residents probably gave this name for commendatory purposes.

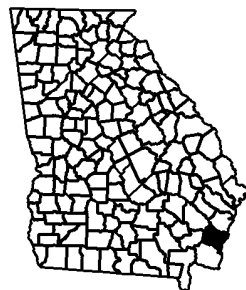
**GLENLOCH,** Heard County. A former post office was established here in 1886, about three miles northeast of the community of Centralhatchee. The name is of Scotch origin, meaning "Glen Lake" or "Lake-in-a-glen."

**GLENVILLE,** Tattnall County. "The Accommodating City" Incorporated as a city August 24, 1905. Named for the noted minister and educator, Glenn Thompson.

**GLENWOOD,** Montgomery County. The post office opened May 1, 1890 and the town was incorporated August 11, 1908. The descriptive name chosen suggests a glen in a small valley

**GLOSTER,** Gwinnett County. Pronounced "Gloss'tuh." A community located six miles southwest of Lawrenceville on the Yellow River. Named for a railroad official. The postoffice was here from 1893 to 1946.

**GLYNCO,** Glynn County. Located just north of Brunswick, this U.S. Naval Air Station was established from 1942 to 1973. The name is a coined word made by dropping an "n" from Glynn Co. In 1975 this 1,600-acre facility became the new home of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.



**GLYNN COUNTY.** Created February 5, 1777 with 423 square miles acquired by Creek cessions

of November 10, 1763 and November 12, 1785. This was an original county previously organized in 1765 as the parishes of St. David and St. Patrick. Named for John Glynn (1722-1779), noted member of Parliament, a friend of the colonies, and who was once Sergeant of London (that city's legal advisor). The county seat is Brunswick (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by storm in 1896.

**GOAT ROCK DAM**, Harris County. Completed in 1912 on the Chattahoochee River to create GOAT ROCK LAKE. Both were named from a large boulder on the river's edge which was called GOAT ROCK by Cullen and Abb Terry, who as boys liked to watch from here the goats of a Mr. Smith on the Alabama side of the river.

**GOAT TOWN**, Washington County. This name of a store and road intersection on the west side of Deepstep, was so named by a wag in reference to a large flock of goats kept by the early store owner.

**GODFREY**, Morgan County. This town was incorporated July 25, 1906 to July 1, 1995, and named for early resident, Dr. Ervine Godfrey, who came here from Savannah.

**GOGGINS**, Lamar County. This community is located three miles east of Barnesville on the Central of Georgia Railway. Has also been called GOGGANSVILLE and GOGGANS STATION. Named for John F. Goggins, father of William J. Goggins who donated the site for the station.

**GOLDEN GHETTO**, Fulton County. A sobriquet of Sandy Springs (q.v.).

**GOLDEN GROVE**, Liberty County. In 1748, William Hester of North Carolina used this name for the first time in Georgia. This was a plantation site on the south side of the Midway River.

**GOLDEN GROVE**, Toombs County. This name applies to a bend and bar on the Altamaha River, about one mile below the bridge of U.S. high-way 1. The name is thought to have been transplanted from a place in Wales or Great Britain. Or it may have been named by early rivermen in the fall of the year when the leaves are turning to a golden color.

**GOLDEN ISLES**. The name that was first applied to Georgia's coastal (barrier) islands in 1717 by Sir Robert Montgomery. He wrote that this colony could become a golden opportunity to all comers (*see* Margravate of Azilia). Historians say that the islands were given this name by adventurers in search of gold. These have also been called THE GOLDEN ISLES OF GUALE and SEA ISLANDS (although generally the Sea Islands are considered

the islands lying below St. Catherines Sound). Included are Tybee, Little Tybee, Skidaway, Wassaw, Ossabaw, St. Catherines, Sapelo, St. Simons, Jekyll and Cumberland islands. With a total area of 600 square miles, these islands were separated from the mainland about 1,000 years ago.

**GOLDEN TRIANGLE (GEORGIA'S)**. This commendatory name is a recent appellation which refers to the area delineated by a triangle formed by the cities of Brunswick, Folkston and Waycross.

**GOLD NUGGET HIGHWAY**. This name was given to State route 60 which extends from Dahlonega to Gainesville. The derivation is in reference to the old gold mining area around Dahlonega (q.v.).

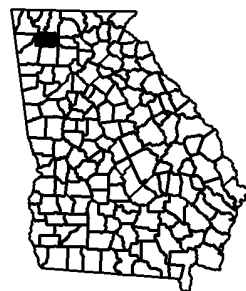
**GOOD HOPE**, Walton County. Incorporated as a town August 11, 1905. Was named to indicate the early settlers' optimism for the future of their community.

**GOOSE POND (Militia) DISTRICT**, Oglethorpe County. Located in the northeast corner of the county where there was a former community of GOOSE POND located on GOOSE POND CREEK.

**GOPHER TOWN**, Seminole County. Sometimes called "Go'-Town." This name applied to a crossroads on Georgia highway 39 below Donalsonville. The name is said to be derived from the fact that an enormous gopher (or burrowing land turtle) was once killed nearby.

**GORDON**, Wilkinson County. Incorporated as a town October 7, 1885. This city was first established as a stop on the Central of Georgia Railroad, and named for its first president, W.W. Gordon (*see* Gordon County).

**GORE**, Chattooga County. This place was first called MT. HICKORY and then named for William Gore the first postmaster. The post office was established from December 22, 1884 to May 31, 1901.



**GORDON COUNTY**. Created February 13, 1850 with 358 square miles taken from Bartow (then called Cass) and Floyd counties. Named for William Washington Gordon (1796-1842), attorney and graduate of West Point who was elected the first

president of the Central of Georgia Railroad. The county seat is Calhoun (q.v.). The courthouse was destroyed by storm in 1888. A statue of W. W. Gordon is located at Wright Square, Savannah.

**GORDON COLLEGE**, Barnesville. Chartered first as MASONIC FEMALE SEMINARY in 1852. Then GORDON INSTITUTE was established here in 1872 by Charles E. Lambdin, its first president, who named it in honor of his good friend General John Brown Gordon (1832-1904). In 1927, the name was changed to GORDON MILITARY COLLEGE, and July 5, 1972, when it came under the University System of Georgia it became GORDON JUNIOR COLLEGE. It was given its present name in 1987. HIGHTOWER LIBRARY was named to honor Mrs. George Hightower.

**GORDON MONUMENT**, Atlanta. A bronze equestrian statue of General John B. Gordon was placed on the capitol ground, which was unveiled May 25, 1907.

**GORDONIA ALTAMAHA STATE PARK**, Tattall County. This 209-acre park is located within the city of Reidsville, and was originally called REIDSVILLE STATE PARK. The name was changed by act of the General Assembly, March 3, 1962, to memorialize the rare species named *Franklinia* or *Gordonia altamaha*. This is a small tree discovered in 1765 by naturalists John and William Bartram. It is known as the "Lost Camelia," belongs to the *Theaceae* family and is found naturally nowhere but Georgia.

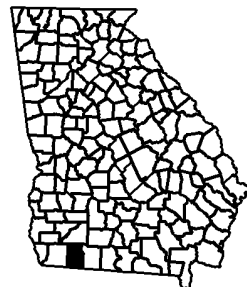
**GORMAN'S FERRY**, Fulton County. The original name of AUSTELL'S FERRY (q.v.).

**GOSHEN**, Chatham County. This was an old Moravian settlement near old Knoxborough (q.v.), and was about two miles west of Abercorn and ten miles southwest of Ebenezer. The derivation is from the part of Egypt called the "Land of Goshen" in which the Israelites were settled by Joseph, and the meaning indicates fruitfulness and fertility. There is today a community called GOSHEN in upper Lincoln County.

**GOUGH**, Burke County. This community is located on Georgia highway 305 about twelve miles west of Waynesboro. Laid out in 1905, the first post office was on the plantation of J.P. Gough. *See also* Torbit.

**GRAB ALL**, Jones County. An alternate name of CORNUCOPIA (q.v.).

**GRACEWOOD**, Richmond County. Incorporated as a town December 24, 1884 to July 1, 1995 and located on the site of RICHMOND CAMP GROUND. The root word *grace* probably was used for its meaning of "divine mercy or forgiveness."



**GRADY COUNTY**. Created August 17, 1905 with 467 square miles taken from Decatur and Thomas counties. Named for Henry Woodfin Grady (1850-1889), who was the directing genius of *The Atlanta Constitution* as its managing editor, and was an orator who gained a national reputation as a spokesman for the "New South." The county seat is Cairo (q.v.). The HENRY W. GRADY MONUMENT was placed at Marietta and Forsyth streets in Atlanta shortly after his death, and was dedicated October 21, 1891. In that same year construction was begun on the GRADY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL in his honor, which was dedicated May 25, 1891. Today it occupies twenty buildings in a two-block area. Also named in his honor are the HENRY GRADY HIGH SCHOOL of Atlanta, the former HENRY GRADY HOTEL there, and also HENRY W. GRADY MEMORIAL HIGHWAY which runs from Dalton via Gainesville to Athens, where his home still stands.

**GRAHAM**, Appling County. A community located ten miles northwest of Baxley. Named for a prominent citizen, J.H. Graham.

**GRANBERY**, Twiggs County. This post office existed from May 7, 1830 to June 20, 1837, and was named for its first postmaster, James M. Granbery. It was later changed to SONICERA, which appears to be a coined name.

**GRAND BAY CREEK**, Lowndes-Lanier counties. Also known as LITTLE RIVER (q.v.).

**GRAND PRAIRIE**, Charlton County. This is the largest of several such "prairies" in the Okefenokee Swamp, and covers 50 square miles. These are actually marshes of the swamp, and are so named as they resemble the prairies of the West.

**GRANGE**, Jefferson County. This community is located 12 miles northwest of Louisville. The name

means "farm lands" and is believed to have come about here from The Grange, a farmers' organization which began in the 19th century. In Chatham County, GRANGE was the name that was given to a plantation on the Savannah River, previously known as COWPENS (q.v.), as it was used by John and Mary Musgrove for keeping cattle.

**GRANITEVILLE**, Coweta County. *See* Grantville.

**GRANT PARK**, Atlanta. Was first called L.P. GRANT PARK, named for its donor, Colonel Lemuel P. Grant (1817-1893), who was chief engineer of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, and who became wealthy in real estate. He gave 100 acres of woodland in 1882 to create the park; 40 acres were added later. Included in the park are the CYCLORAMA (q.v.) and the CANDLER ZOO which was named in honor of Asa Griggs Candler, Sr. who became sole owner of Coca Cola in 1891 for \$2,300. *See also* Grantville, Coweta County.

**GRANTVILLE**, Coweta County. Incorporated as GRANITEVILLE February 13, 1854 to July 1, 1995. This was the early home of, and named for Colonel L.P. Grant (*see* Grant Park). The original community here was called CAL(L)ICO CORNER(S) until the railroad came through and it was changed to the present name June 1, 1852.

**GRANTVILLE**, Greene County. This former community was incorporated as a town October 10, 1868, and named for early settler Daniel Grant. It was located three miles north of Union Point.

**GRAPEVINE**, Barrow County. Located ten miles southeast of the present town of Flowery Branch. This was a 19th century community, so named because it was in a vineyard region.

**GRATIS**, Walton County. Incorporated August 17, 1908 to July 1, 1995. Was said by Mrs. Sams to have been given this apt name when residents found that no money was required to open the post office in 1893. Bob Harrell writes that the community was originally called FREE, but the officials in Washington felt Gratis was a better post office name.

**GRAVES**, Terrell County. A community located four miles west of Dawson. Established as GRAVES STATION on the Central of Georgia Railroad. Named for Iverson Graves.

**GRAVESEND**, Liberty County. The early settlement that was later known as RICEBORO (q.v.). Settled in 1756 by brothers John and William Graves from South Carolina. They built a landing here for shipping rice and cotton, and the area was named after the Graves brothers' ancestral home in England.

**GRAY**, CS Jones County. Incorporated August 22, 1911. This town began as a settlement on the property of U. S. Congressman James Henderson Blount (1837-1903), and the names Dollytown and Blountston were suggested for the name of the place. It was first called JAMES, from Mr. Blount's given name, but afterwards changed to its present name in honor of its outstanding citizen, James Madison Gray, one of the larger financiers of the Confederacy. The county seat was moved here from Clinton (q.v.) in 1905. *See also* Blountsville.

**GRAY COAT BRANCH**, Jefferson County. This stream is also called GREAT COAT BRANCH (q.v.).

**GRAYSON**, Gwinnett County. Originally called TRIP(P) until December 16, 1901 when the town was incorporated under the name BERKELEY. This name was changed to Grayson with reincorporation December 17, 1902. Derivations of these names are unknown.

**GRAYSON'S LANDING**, Heard County. This old place was located on the Chattahoochee River. Named after a Scotchman by the name of Grayson, who was a great Indian trader who married an Indian wife. It was afterwards called PHILPOT'S FERRY.

**GRAYSVILLE**, Catoosa County. Located five miles north of Ringgold. Incorporated August 23, 1872, with John D. Gray as one of the five commissioners of the new town, which was founded in 1849 by Gray, a native of England. He was chief contractor for the Western and Atlantic Railroad, who laid the first tracks across the Appalachian barrier, built from 1838 to 1850. Skirmishes occurred here September 10, 1863, prior to the battle of Chickamauga. They lost their charter July 1, 1995.

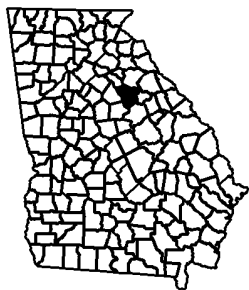
**GREAT COAT BRANCH**, Jefferson County. This stream in the lower section of the county was given a toponym derived from the old name for an overcoat. It is frequently called GRAY COAT BRANCH by nearby residents. Today's maps label this creek, COAT CREEK. Perhaps the cartographer copied only part of the name from a previous map.

**GREAT OGEECHEE RIVER**. *See* Ogeechee River.

**GREEN**, Evans County. An early community of Bulloch County located 7 1/2 miles north of Claxton. Named for the postmaster and local merchant, M.J. Green.

**GREENBUSH BRANCH**, Walker County. Located in the southwest section of the county, it flows into West Armuchee Creek near the former community of GREENBUSH. The name of this place had been VICKSBURG until it was changed by Mr. S. Bomar, the postmaster, who had a beautiful green bush in his yard.

**J.S. GREEN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**, Demorest. This was the early name of **PIEDMONT COLLEGE** (q.v.).



**GREENE COUNTY**. Created February 3, 1786 with 403 square miles taken from Washington County. Named in honor of Major General Nathanael Greene (1742-1786) of Rhode Island, for his outstanding service in the Revolution. He heroically defeated the British in South Carolina September 8, 1781, and afterwards retired at Mulberry Grove Plantation (q.v.) near Savannah, which was given him by the State of Georgia. Also named in his honor is **GREENE SQUARE** in Savannah, and the **GREENE MONUMENT**, of which the cornerstone was laid by LaFayette in 1825 at Johnson Square in Savannah. The county seat is Greensboro (q.v.).

**GREENSBORO**, CS Greene County. First chartered in 1786, designated county seat December 1, 1802 and incorporated December 10, 1803 when the town's name was spelled **GREENSBOROUGH**. Settled in the 1770's and named in honor of Nathanael Greene (*see* Greene County).

**GREEN'S CUT**, Burke County. This community is located six miles north of Waynesborough on the Central of Georgia Railway, and was named for the railroad cut running through the plantation of Moses P. Green.

**GREENVILLE**, CS Meriwether County. Incorporated December 20, 1828 and again in 1851. It was spelled **GREENEVILLE**, but the middle "e" was later dropped. Laid out in 1828 on land owned by General Hugh W. Ector. The town was first settled by Adam B. Ragan who built a log cabin store on what is now the courthouse square. It was named for Nathanael Greene (*see* Greene County).

**GREENWOOD**, Mitchell County. This community located nine miles west of Camilla was established about 1880. Named for a beautiful grove of evergreen live oak trees found growing here.

**GRESHAMVILLE**, Greene County. This community is located ten miles northwest of Greensboro. Probably named for Volney Gresham, or his father. Brinkley says it was named for an old fort built near the Davis Gresham settlement in 1786.

**GRESSTON**, Dodge County. This community is located seven miles northwest of Eastman. Named for George V. Gress of Atlanta, who in 1883 built one of the largest sawmills in the South, at this place. Gress purchased the painting, *Battle of Atlanta*, in 1898 and gave it to that city to be used as the basis of the Cyclorama (q.v.). He also bought and gave 86 animals to start the Atlanta Zoo.

**GREY'S SWAMP**, Liberty County. In 1784 it was recorded that George Grey had adjoining lands to this swamp.

**GRIFFIN**, CS Spalding County. "Pimiento Center of the World" Incorporated December 24, 1843 when this was within Pike County. The post office was first established here as **PLEASANT GROVE**, April 14, 1826, with the name being changed to Griffin, February 2, 1841. The town was laid out in 1840 when Colonel Lewis Lawrence Griffin purchased 800 acres here, and so the place was named for him. Later becoming a general, Griffin was president of the Macon and Western Railroad, also a banker, planter and Indian fighter.

**GRISWOLDVILLE**, Jones County. (Unincorporated) This dead town was located about ten miles southeast of Gray. The **GRISWOLD** post office served until August 1, 1928. Named for himself by Samuel Griswold (1790-1867), native of Connecticut, who came from Clinton (q.v.) in 1849 to establish the town. This became a flourishing manufacturing and agricultural center where Griswold produced the nation's best cotton gin, selling up to 1,200 gins per year. In March 1862, he converted from cotton gin machinery to making .36 calibre brass-frame Confederate Colt revolvers, and produced about 3,500. He also made several thousand pikes for Governor Brown, which were then burned by Sherman's army at Milledgeville. Then his factories as well as his mansion were burned by Brigadier General J.L. Kilpatrick's 3rd Cavalry Division, in November 1864.



**GROANING ROCK**, Jackson County. This was the first permanent settlement in the county, and was established January 20, 1784 when a land grant deed was acquired by a William Dunson, of German descent. The name of the place was probably derived from a rock by nearby Sandy Creek. It's been said it was because of the sound made by the wind blowing in the hollow of the rock formation there. The name was later changed to HARMONY GROVE (q.v.) and finally to COMMERCE (q.v.).

**GROOVERVILLE**, Brooks County. Incorporated as a town December 18, 1859 to July 1, 1995. An early post office was established here July 16, 1833, at which time the site was within Thomas County. The first postmaster was Joshua Groover, and the village was named from several Groover families who lived in the vicinity. When the Atlantic & Gulf railroad came through in 1860-61, it missed Grooverville by a few miles, so a station was established on the line nearby called NUMBER 17 or GROOVER'S STATION. The post office was transferred to this new location February 28, 1879, when it adopted the name of DIXIE (q.v.).

**GROVANIA**, Houston County: A community among peach and pecan groves, located eight miles southeast of Perry. Incorporated as a town August 16, 1909 to July 1, 1995.

**GROVE CREEK**, Banks County. This stream apparently derived its name from an adjoining area formerly known as THE GROVE.

**GROVE CREEK**, Oglethorpe County. Rises north of Crawford and flows northward into the South Fork of the Broad River. The name of this stream was altered in about 1800 from its earlier designation, GOLDEN GROVE CREEK (q.v.).

**GROVE LEVEL**, Banks County. This former community was located near GROVE CREEK. Still standing today is Grove Level Church, five miles south of Homer.

**GROVETOWN**, Columbia County. A descriptively named town, incorporated as GROVETON September 29, 1881.

**GUALDAQUINI**, Glynn County. An early name of JEKYLL ISLAND (q.v.).

**GAULE**. Pronounced "Wallie." The Spanish established their first settlement in what is now Georgia on St. Catherines Island (q.v.) in 1566.

They named the place "Guale" after the chief Indian of the tribe found on this island. Some historians have interpreted the name as having been derived from the Indian word *Wahali*, "The South." The Georgia coast constituted the district of Guale and the inland area was called Tama (q.v.). It was all part of what was named (La) Florida (q.v.) during the Spanish era. Even before that, the Spanish called the region Bimini.

**GAULEQUINI**, Glynn County. An early Spanish name of JEKYLL ISLAND (q.v.).

**GUALQUINI**, Glynn County. Pronounced "Walqueen-ie." This was the old Indian name of ST. SIMONS SOUND, and means "Waters of Guale." See Guale.

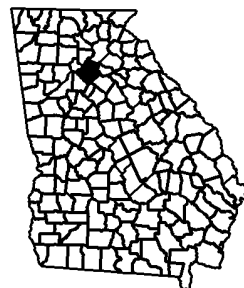
**GUAXULE**, White County. Was a Cherokee Indian town (see Nacoochee).

**GUESS**, Henry County. This was an early post office located five miles northwest of McDonough. Named for the Cherokee Indian, Sequoyah, whose English name was George Guess (see Sequoyah Caverns). The post office was moved to Flippen (q.v.) in 1886.

**GULLETTSVILLE**, Monroe County. Was apparently named for George W. Gullett who was a large landowner here. The name of the community was changed to CABANISS (q.v.) in the late 1800's in honor of Judge E.G. Cabaniss of Forsyth.

**GUM POND**, Mitchell County. This former community was located east of Baconton. The residents elected this name as an alternative since none could spell their first choice, Cypress Pond.

**GUNPOWDER SPRINGS**, Butts County. The early name of INDIAN SPRINGS (q.v.), and of POWDER SPRINGS (q.v.), Cobb County.



**GWINNETT COUNTY**. Created by acts of December 15 and 19, 1818, with 436 square miles

acquired by Cherokee cession of July 18, 1817 and Creek cession of January 22, 1818. This was an original county which bears the illustrious name of Button Gwinnett (1735-1777) who was a delegate from Georgia at the Continental Congress, and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The autograph of Button Gwinnett is considered the most expensive in the world, worth about \$250,000 today. He purchased St. Catherines Island from Thomas Bosomworth about 1766. Gwinnett served Georgia a short while as governor until he died

May 19, 1777 from injuries suffered in a duel with General Lachlan McIntosh. It is not known for sure where Gwinnett is buried, but it is believed to be in Savannah at Colonial Park Cemetery. In 1865, the first Negro to be lynched in the State of Georgia, suffered this fate in Gwinnett County. The county seat is Lawrenceville (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fire in 1871. Also named in honor of Button Gwinnett is GWINNETT STREET in Savannah, and another street of the same name in Augusta.